HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. NOVEMBER 14 1829. NO. 38

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JOHN G. LILES.
AND EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

*** Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J & W Southgate,

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon,
Ch's L. Wingfield, } *Williamsburg.*
Robert Souter,
Shields & Ashburn, | *Norfolk.*
Eds. Beacon, |

May, 1829. 17—12m

ANDREW HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Recently of Halifax, N Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be intrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2. 30—6m

EAGLE HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do. board by the year,	130 00
Do. do. per month,	12 50
Do. do. by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	12 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.
August 20, 1829. 28—6m

FALL GOODS,

THE Subscribers are now receiving their

Fall & Winter Supplies,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Cutleary, &c.

which, in addition to their fomer Stock, will make their assortment complete All of which they will Sell on a commodating terms.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
Halifax, Oct. 7, 1829. 34—tf

TO THE PRINTERS
Of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, $2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON,
Philadelphia.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash.

Pearl, per lb	$1 40	Great Primer,	34
Nonpareil,	90	Double Pica,	32
Minion,	70	Do Great Primer,	32
Brevier,	56	Large letter, plain	36
Burgeois,	46		
Long Primer,	40		
Small Pica, -	38	Scabbards & Quotations,	30
Pica,	35		
English,	36		

The prices of other description of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment a 9 cents per lb.

July 9. 26—

State of North Carolina
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

Geo. R. Reese vs Ann Pasteur. } Orig. atta. levied on one lot of land and premises in the Town of Halifax adjoining the lots of Jesse A. Bynum and others, and where on Spear Whitaker now lives.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of the State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Halifax Minerva, that unless the said defendant make her personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against her and execution issue accordingly.

Teste.
M. H. PETTWAY, Clk.
Price adv. $3 50 33-6w

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black, about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old, wears whiskers, has and impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of Fifty dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON
Sept. 1, 1829. 30—3w

R. & J. DUNN. & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, a lot of

Govan's Superior Family Flour, this years crop, (1829,) which they will sell low for cash.

Halifax, August, 1829. 27—t

Another Private Academy.

The undesigned having resigned his situation, after the present year, as principal of Quanky Academy is about to open, on the 1st Monday of January next, a private Institution, to be called *the Brinkleyville Academy;* to be held in a commodious building recently erected. The Location is known to be one of the most healthy in Halifax county. The school building is one mile south of Brinkleyville Post Office, 5 miles north of Farmwell Grove Academy, and about 20 miles equally distant between Halifax and Warrenton.

There are to be virtually the same regulations as so successful in the Quanky Academy.

Tuition, by the grades of study from $25 to $15, and still lower in the department of mere elementary instruction. Board in respectable families of a thickly settled and moral neighborhood may be had on the moderate terms of $4 or $5 a month.

The subscriber can accommodate in his family a few boarders, if timely application be made. Settlements punctually required at the close of each session of 5 months.

The lady of the principal, as heretofore, may aid to instruct the female part of the school.

Further particulars may be inquired of the subscriber—to continue at Quanky Academy until his removal to Brinkleville about the 1st of December.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Reference is respectfully made to ex-governor Burton, to Messrs Jos. J. Gray, (a gentleman liberally educated;) S. Davis, R. Vinson and S. Johnston, (living near the site of the school, and whose families, among others, will accommodate boarders,) to Edmund B Freeman, Drs. Wilson and J. T. Clanton of Halifax, and to Rice B. Pierce, J. Bishop and J. Parnell. Trustees of the Quanky Academy, who thus closed their advertisement for the present year.—"the Rev. Sidney Weller, A. M. of whose qualifications it is unnessary now to speak particularly, seeing that we have before stated that he came recommended as an experienced (now 15 years) instructer, by the *Trustees* of the Academies over which he had presided, in the states of New York and Virginia; and by Dr Nott, De Witt Cinton, and other individuals of the first standing in our country; and seeing his superintendance in our Institution, has fully realized the expectation raised of his worth as an intelligent and moral guide of youth."

Oct. 5th 34—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they will have a large and extensive

WARE-HOUSE

completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be intrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
Halifax Aug 21, 1829. 29-tf

NOTICE.

The creditors of A. A. B. Stith & Co. are requested to attend at the Mansion House in the town of Halifax N Carolina, on the 20th day of January, 1830, either by themselves or their agents, for the purpose of receiving a report of the trustee appointed to collect the debts and making a dividend of the monies collected.

All those who fail to attend will be excluded from the participation in the division.

GEO. R. REESE, Trus.
Sept. 23, 1829 33-tf

R. & J. DUNN & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received their Fall supply of Goods, which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, new, fashionable, or desirable, in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Groceries of all description;

Hardware, Hats of every Quality, China, Glass, Earthenware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Tin ware, together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather, Calf, Kip, Morocco, and Sheep Skins. Soaps, Perfumery,

LADIES' LEGHORN HATS And Straw Bonnets: Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds Books and Stationary; Tortoise shell, Ivory, & Horn Combs. —Paints, Oils, and Drugs; Fur, Seal-Skin, and Morocco Caps Pocket Books, &c. &c.,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them, as regards the quality, style, and prices of their Goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase, to examine their assortment.

N. B We will continue to buy COTTON for Cash, and to take it in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns and M'Ilwaine of Petersburgh, to be stored and sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements, and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.
Halifax, N. C. Oct. 5, 1829.
33—tf

JAMES GORDON
Commission Merchant
NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the pubic that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use, (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents.

At Edwards' and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents.

Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk one dollar.

Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents.

Commission on sales, 2 1-2 per cent.

Freight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 38 cents.

Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents.

Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents.

Other articles in the same propor tion.

My agents are in Weldon, Colonel Joyner.

Halifax, Nathaniel Smith.

Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead.

Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith.

The lighters I use are to take produce down the river, on the moment of its arrival; it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

☞ A more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

BLANKS,

Neatly printed at this Office

FALL GOODS,
And very cheap.

R. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies, comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turks Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash, a few hundred bales of *prime* Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce.

Apply at the Brick store.
Oct. 15, 1829.

New Hope Fall Races
FOR 1829.

Will commence on Wednesday the 18th November next

1st Day Jockey Club purse, 4 mile heats, $300 money up at the usual discount—$20 entrance

2nd Day 2 mile heats, for the balance of the Jockey club subscription (in tickets) supposed to be worth about $300—
Entrance $15

3rd Day Proprietor's purse 2 mile heats, $100—
Entrance $15

The rules of the course to govern in all cases as usual.

It is earnestly requested by the club, that all will be prepared to pay up their contribution—such as are unable to attend will please remit the amount of their subscription.

By order of the CLUB.
Oct. 28. 36—tdr

The New Hope House will be open and prepared for the reception of gentlemen who attend the races, where every exertion to make the time pleasant and agreeable will be made as heretofore.

WM. M. WEST.
Proprietor.

State of North Carolina
HALIFAX COUNTY
In the Court of Equity

John R Pierce
vs
Robert F. W. *H.* Perkins,
James Bishop, and
Robert A Jones admr: &c:
Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert F. W H Perkins one of the defendants mentioned in the Bill is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the newspaper printed in Halifax, that unless the said Robert F W. H Perkins appear at the next Superior Court of Law & Equity, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in the Town of Halifax in the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead answer or demur to said bill the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness Edmund B Freeman Clerk and Master in Equity the fourth monday after the fourth monday in September A D 1829

EDM B FREEMAN C M E.
37 3m

Examination.

MRS LYDIA PHILLIPS informs her friends and the public that the Examination of her Pupils will take place on the 10th and 11th November. Parents, guardians, and the people generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Oct. 28th 37

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, duly recorded in Halifax county Court, and executed by Lemuel Long to the subscribers, for the purposes therein mentioned --We shall expose to public sale for cash at the court House in Halifax *Town* on *Monday* the 16th November 1829, all the lands and premises of Lemuel Long lying on the south side of Quanky known by the name of the *McCulloch* and Gray tracts of lands &c. containing by estimation from one thousand to two thousand acres--also the celebrated

MILL SEAT

known as Bradleys mill--one or more tracts of lands and premises lying in the slashes--one other tract of land and premises adjoining the lands of David Day and others--and Lemuel Long's undivided half of twenty five shears of Roanoke Navigation stock

And on Thursday the 19th Nov 1829, at New Hope Race Track (it being the second day of the New Hope fall races) the following

BLOODED HORSES

VIZ

One mare the dam of Henry with a full brother of Henry by her side--one two year old Filly by *Marion*, out of the sister to Henry--one two year old Colt by *Marion* out of the dam of [illegible] one two year old colt by [illegible] out of the dam of *Henry* [illegible] stud horse, called *Marion* [illegible] and the noted stallion [illegible] known by the name of [illegible]

John D. Amis, } Trustees.
M H. Pettway. }

Nov 10, 1829. 37

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Cutlery & Hardware.

THE subscriber in order to close the concern of JAMIESON & HALLIDAY, offers for sale, at the House occupied by Mr. James Halliday, a WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Cutlery & Hardware.

The whole of the stock was lately purchased for cash in New York, and will now be offered at a very reduced price.

J. JAMIESON
Surviving Partner of
JAMIESON & HALLIDAY.
Nov. 5th 1829. tf—37.

Scotland Neck Races
For 1829.

Will commence on Thursday the 26th instant.

1st Day—The Proprietor's Purse $[illegible] mile heats—entrance $15

2nd Day—The Jockey Club Purse $150, 2 mile heats—entrance $20

3rd Day—a Handy-cap purse for the balance of the Jockey club subscription say $130—1 mile heats—(the best three in five.)

By order of the Club
J S G BAKER, *Secretary.*
Nov 5, 1829. 37—tdr

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax Fall Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the county of Halifax in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside

E B FREEMAN C M E.
October 28, 1829. 37—3m

COMMUNICATION.

ROANOKE COMMERCE.

"In the meantime we observe that our friends in Petersburg do not intend to "surrender the ship," without a spirited struggle. The Rail Road has been determined on. What success awaits the enterprize must, of course, be developed by experiment. * * * * *Here and hereabout, judging from appearances at this time, "we should say that the tide of public opinion sets down the Roanoke.*

Such, *Mr.* Editor, are the words you use in a late number of the *Minerva.* I trust, having only the *salus publicæ* in view, you will excuse my taking them as a Text and preaching a sermon, which, I promise you, shall be as brief, as the nature of the case will admit.

I will begin with an anecdote of a poor curate and the great chancellor *Thurlow.* The chancellors of England are you know, officially invested with the distribution of much church patronage. Thurlow had a church living to dispose of and had determined to invest a given individual with it. He also wished *to recommend* a curate, and when the papers were nearly completed, intimated this wish to the Rector. The Rector in reply, expressed his regret "to his Lordship that he was already pledged as to the disposition of the Curacy." Thurlow naturally felt indignant at the refusal and declined further discussion on the subject, by refering the Rector, in expectancy, to a future visit. Shortly after, the poor Curate appeared. "Well," said Thurlow in his blunt way, "*I* could do nothing for you; the Rector says he is pledged to a friend for the curacy. "The poor Curate expressed his thanks to the chanceller and was proceeding, sorrowfully enough, to leave the room. "Stop," rejoined Thurlow, "if you cannot get the curacy, cannot you manage the living?" After the Curate had expressed his surprize and gratitude, Lord Thurlow ordered his Secretary to prepare the papers necessary to his possession and induction.

Now, *Mr.* Editor, I do not see why *Halifax* should be satisfied with the *partial* benefit she is receiving from the Roanoke commerce any more than the Curate was with the curacy. If she exerts herself, she may possess the advantage of becoming the depot of all the trade which now passes, *Via.* the canal to Norfolk and thus place herself in the situation of the curate,—in short she may soon behold herself in safe possession of the Rectory; in fact in possession of the whole trade. But I will go into my subject. The first thing on which I was led to reflect was, the probable result of your contest; or, rather, to recollect my own sentiments, expressed full ten years since in print that Norfolk would become "the great gate,' through which the commerce of the western and southern (I then alluded more particularly to the western) states would pass to its domestic and foreign markets.

Mr Biddle, of Philadelphia, speaking on account of the glorious occasion, of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, eloquently says, "on the western side of the canal, the eye looks down over the magnificence of that inland sea, the Chesapeake, into which so many rivers, are bearing the products of *Maryland* and Virginia. On its side is planted (Baltimore) one fair sister city, who, with her characteristic and generous spirit, is seeking in the remote west, the materials of new greatness; while further south, have just been opened the avenues with the Interior of North Carolina."

This extract is sufficient to shew how much also are *the generous prescient* spirits of the middle states to aid in the aggrandisement of all the ports, on the Atlantic.

The next thing which naturally occurred to me was, why Halifax should not be the town, thro' which a much more important Railway should pass than that projected at Petersburg. I looked on the map of N. C. and casting my eye on Norfolk and drawing a line to the N. side of the *S. C.* line, I discovered it to pass through *Halifax* and Raleigh. *The* western extremity would fall in the vicinity, of *Concord* or Charlotte; or, might perhaps be more conveniently adapted to terminate (for the present) at the head of navigation on the Pee-dee, at Cheraw. Of the *practicability* of such a work, I have now no more doubt, than I had that the practical proof of the Dismal Swamp canal, would *effect* the revolution which *Halifax* itself proves it has *effected.*

Considering the bright prospects it has opened, I really think it but fair, that forthwith and forever, its name should be changed. It would not disgrace the name of Washington, one of its projectors and proprietors. *However* this is a digression.

A speech, made by Mr Bryan, in Congress, convinced me of the futility of the idea of rendering *Wilmington* N. C. a port of any consequence; and, hence, I was confirmed in my original opinion that Norfolk must *eventually* become the port of N. C.

It is for the benefit of every district in N. C. that this idea should be so discussed, strengthened and confirmed, as to become an universally received opinion. This, I have no doubt it *can be.*

Under such conviction, I was surprised to hear of a toast, given at *Salisbury,* on the 4th July last, calling the attention of the people of Rowan to the creation of a Road to Fayetteville; and this appeal was made to the farmer at the very instant that his wheat did not sell for more than 65 or 70 cents in Fayetteville, when that very wheat would have brought 95 to 100 cents at Richmond, and 100 to 110 at N. York—a fact, which justified a boast I heard from Fayetteville, that one house there had netted 20,000 dollars last year, by shipping wheat to N. York.

How do prices stand now? From a Charleston paper now before me, of the 20th Oct. and a Richmond Whig of the 10th October, I extract the following paragraph.

* Camden *S. C.* wheat sold 17th Oct. 85 a 93 cts.

Flour 6 a 7 dollars.

Richmond wheat sold 10th Oct 110 cts. Flour $5 25.

We will suppose this wheat grown in a northern county (Lancaster) of *S.* C. or a southern one. (Cabarus) of N. C. had a Rail Road existed, for, say 150 or 200 miles, there is no doubt that it could have been conveyed to Norfolk for the same, if not a lesser, price than it was to Camden—for the wagon freight, at this period of the year, in some sections of the country, is 150 cents per 100 lbs. and in winter, when the competition is greater, 100 cents per 100 lbs. ** *But* the price we see here quoted for wheat is a high price, and I do not believe I hazard much in saying, that take the average price of the last two, three, four or five years, particularly those in which the European markets are undisturbed by fears of a scarcity of wheat the difference, in value between wheat sold in the small and limited markets, of the south, and that sold in Richmond and N. York, is not less than 30 cents. Now it is not going too far to say that on 400,000 bushels 120,000 dolls. have thus been lost, and 1 cent pr. lb. on 60,000 bales of cotton or 180,000 dollars; if, to the loss we add for *etceteras,* difference in price of foreign goods and the markets that would be found in a hot and intemperate low country for the produce of a mild and mountainous one (to say nothing of the traveling of individuals) we shall discover a total loss, *in one year,* of 400,000 dollars; or, as much as would pay (in one year, recollect) a perpetual *six per cent* interest on 6 600,000 dollars.—In short, a sum that would make good 1650 miles of road at 4000 dollars per mile.

But, let us suppose that such a Rail Road as I have designated, was laid down and the *distance but 200 miles and the charge but* 6000 dollars per mile, the outlay would only be 1 200,000 dollars.

This calculation is a large one, but, it may be reduced both indirectly and directly—indirectly, by interesting the holders of Iron Mines and Stone Quarries in its construction; for I think it may be so sited, as to commence at their very doors—directly, by the employment of the more inteligent negro labourers of the country in the more difficult parts of its construction and those of inferior talents in its ruder and more incipient stages.

In this mode of conduct, another advantage is to be reaped—the mineral wealth of the country would be developed and the money, expended in the work, be paid to our own citizens.

Could this really golden mine but meet with due attention on the eastern and middle parts of North Carolina; there is little doubt but that every bale of cotton which now travels in wagons and passes down rivers for six months of the year, in navigable and for 12 months not altogether safe to the life of the stranger, to Charleston,—this cotton would find its way to Norfolk, through N. *C.* It would return as far as might be necessary, in the shape of foreign goods and U. S. materials at an infinitely cheaper rate and a much shorter space of time than it possibly can at present. Once at Norfolk there is little doubt that 1-2, 3-4 if not *one cent* per lb. would be saved in its conveyance from the place of its growth to Europe. This on 300,000 bales would be 900,000.

The calculations I have made are at random. They may be reduced but, nevertheless, such results may be obtained by calculation, and calculation founded on notorious and acknowledged facts, as will bring every reflecting mind to the conclusion, to which I have myself been brought. However, the most certain and best method would be to obtain from N. Y. some idea of the quantity and price of southern wheat sold there in the year. It could easily and should be immediately, done. Also, the transportation through the D. *S.* Canal, in order to ascertain *partially* the immense advantage Halifax would derive from becoming the depot of the commerce of the Roanoke.

I am aware I shall be asked what is to become of the D. S Canal? I reply that before a Rail Road laid down from S. Tammany or elsewhere to Petersburg, its consequence *must* measurably sink, if even the sleepiness of Norfolk or the great interest, which *some* of its citizens hold in the canal, should induce them to regard a Railway to *Halifax Raleigh* &c. &c. with indifference. *Eventually,* I repeat it, this event must happen and the canal company will then have the profitless lesson, altho perhaps, amiable distinction, of merely demonstrating the practical benefit of a new commercial route to Norfolk and the atlantic cities.

The wiser way of the present proprietors of the D. S. canal company would be, to follow the example of the intelligent proprietor of the Bridgewater canal, which conveys all the goods &c from Manchester to Liverpool. Lord Stafford yielded to the popular will, and consulted the public welfare and tried to indemnify himself from any loss he might sustain on the Canal, by becoming a proprietor of the *Railway* stock proportionate to the loss he *might* sustain by the new, excelling the ancient mode of conveyance. This, example,—I say, the D. *S.* Canal company should follow. This, also the interests of every citizen of Norfolk should prompt each of them to do. Nor, are the citizens of Baltimore, Philadelphia, N. York or Boston unconcerned although. I confess they are not so *immediately* interested as Mr. Biddle has demonstrated. The enormous expense of shipping in Charleston, Savannah and N. O. renders the subject infinitely interesting to the ship owner—if it is so to him, it is important to every class of citizens in each of these ports. If the million of dollars, which has been sunk in steamers on the Hudson, had been laid out in opening the southern states to N York, &c, it would have yielded a little more profit and by augmenting the number of passengers visitors &c have given increased employment to the steamers and perhaps; have justified the present number.

I have said enough for the present—all I have in view, is to prove that there is an immense field for commerce, enough to satisfy every section from Richmond to the coast.

An attention of the most interesting character, is urged to this subject by the tendency westward of the publick inclination and publick habit. The impediments offered by the navigation around Cape Florida ** and the enormous losses sustained by shipping, combined with the fact, that, by means of an extended rail-way, all the cotton, grown in upper Alabama and Tennessee would find a readier and better market at Norfolk than it does now in New-Orleans—a father combination of this fact with another, that the consequence of Virginia and the old American Anglo-States would be enhanced, and that American Hispano States diminished and the necessity for union, as well as the means of strengthening its bonds be offered—combining, I say, all these circumstances, the policy, the prudence and practicability of the measure, to which the public attention should be directed, is as clear as the sun at noon day.

Hence I hope, that no time will be lost in its accomplishment and no impediment exist to the fruition of the advantages, which prompted the first, and will, I trust the last enterprise,—an enterprise destined, I hope and believe, in a few years, to restore to Norfolk and to all the towns on the Roanoke and the James, their former and natural importance in the scale of commerce and eventually to give them that high rank, among the cities of the Union, to which their ample capital—their position among the States—their proximity and easy access to the Ocean—their unequalled rivers, roadstead and capacious harbour, *open at all seasons of the year,* and the rich products of the extensive and fertile teritory of the Southern and Western States, point as unerring circumstances.

RALEIGH

Raleigh N. C. 29 *Oct:* 1829.

P. S. There is a popular error which should be corrected. I allude to the idea that a seaport is necesssary to the consequence of a State. How is it that Kentucky, Ohio &c have such influence? —from their population and representation in congress. It now appears probable that the increasing population of North Carolina will on a proportion of 50,000 souls to a member, give it its existing representation in Congress; whereas the diminishing population of So. Carolina, with a port, of which so much is said, but which, in fact; is of but little importance, will, most probably lose a member.—All depends on population not on ports; and particularly now, that there is, comparitively speaking, no importation of foreign material except into New-Yok—she supplies all the Southern and Western States.

* Since writing the above I have seen a Columbia paper of the 22nd Oct. from which I make the following extract—

COTTON. There has been a fair supply of cotton brought to market this week, prices have fallen a shade, in consequence of the continued lowness of the river and the advances of Freight, we quote new cotton 8 1-2 to 8 3-4 old 6 to 7 2-4.

CORN, is scarce and in demand at 45 to 50 cents.

FLOUR. Very little coming in price 5 1-2 to 6 dollars.

FREIGHT to Charleston, $1 50 to 1.75, for Cotton, per bale

Up from Charleston in wagons, 75 cents to one dollar per Cwt.

** A very little pains would ascertain this amount at the different Insurance Offices of the U. *S.* —The loss annually sustained is I think, not less than a million of dollars. The *loss* also by steamers in the Western rivers, if ascertained, would go to prove, that full two millions of dollars could be saved by the introduction of an extensive plan of railways. I say, *the actual loss* and take no notice of the reduction of charges, &c. &c.

ITEMS.

EUROPE.

We have no later intelligence from Europe; and our recent arrivals have been in such short time, that some days, perhaps weeks, may elapse, before we shall receive any further accounts. Our latest dates from Adrianople, at that period the Russian head quarters, were to the 9th September; and it will be remembered that the 14th of that month (only five days subsequent,) had been fixed by the Imperial General as the day beyond which he would not permit the negociations to be protracted on any pretext whatever. On the 14th, then, either the preliminaries were signed; or the Russians resumed their march for the Turkish Capital. The latter movement, however, is scarcely to be anticipated; as the Sultan, reduced to extremities, and no longer able to face the enemy in the field, would be compelled to agree to such terms as it might please the Emperor Nicholas to dictate. Hard lot to be endured by the proud Moslem! To receive mercy at the hands of a "Christian Dog!" Yet even Mahmoud must bend to the stern decrees of fate, which the Koran teaches all good Mussulmans to regard as the will of God. We look for further advices with much solicitude. Pet. Times.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

On Thursday, 5th inst. (Mr. Stanard in the Chair, Mr Mercer closed his argument in favor of the White Basis—speaking in all during the two days, from 5 to 6 hours.—He was followed by Mr. Joynes of Accomac in opposition to the white basis—and presenting a great deal of statistics and calculations.—The proceedings of the day were enlivened by a little episode. A remark of Mr. Mercer, as to the author of the 5th No. of the Federalist, upon the 3-5ths basis in the Fed. Constitution, called up Mr. Madison.—Mr. Mercer having first stated, in reply to, a question of Mr. Leigh, that this No. was written by Mr. A. Hamilton, as the Edition in his hand purported—and having afterwards stated, that a friend had whispered him that it was from the pen of Mr. Jay, Mr. Madison rose to correct the mistake. He said, that it was not written by either of the gentlemen named, but by the third person concern d in the work. (It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader that he referred to himself.) Mr. Mercer, after paying some compliments to Mr. Madison, went on to cite extracts from the numbers of Mr. Hamilton, proving the position which he had taken.

Rich. Enq.

Extract of a letter from Richmond to the Editors of the Winchester Republican.

We cannot, without thrilling emotions, take our stand in the lobby, and witness the entrance of Mr. Madison, now eighty years of age, clad in a suit of black, his silver locks floating over his shoulders, and his very presence inspiring a thousand interesting associations!—Tho' his face is exceedingly furrowed with age, his eye still retains its sprightliness; his spirits are cheerful, and, as chairman of the legislative committee, he is prompt and efficient. I know not one of all our illustrious men, whose republican simplicity of habits is more worthy of imitation, and whose views of our government, [I refer more especially to constitutional federal powers,] ought sooner to be adopted as the creed of every young American, than those of James Madison. As a citizen, he never had his equal in our country. As a writer, who is more lucid and perspicuous? As a delegate from Virginia, he was a master spirit in forming, and with his chaste and classical pen he wrote into favor, the federal constitution.

While we have said so much for Mr. Madison, [and a nation's admiration says much more,] a spectator here cannot overlook his associates in greatness, and cotemporaries in the history and fame of our country, James Monro and Judge Marshall. The appointment of the first to preside over the Convention, is a just commentary upon his public history; while the exalted reputation, amiable manners, fine countenance, and benevolent heart of the Judge, have ever inspired universal respect and esteem. In short, sir, look which way you will, you find men of talent and distinction, in the Hall of the Convention.

THE REPORTED DUEL.

Gen. Trotter has not fallen by the hands of young Clay, as mentioned in our last on the authority of an Ohio paper. He was challenged by that desperate young man, but the challenge was not accepted, Gen. T. considering him no better than a common ruffian. The bearer of the challenge, Mr. John Hart, (Mr. Clay's nephew) then challenged Gen. Trotter, which was subsequently withdrawn; and thus the matter rests for the present. Young Clay's cause of offence was, that Gen. Trotter had written against his father—If young Clay were to challenge all who have written and spoken against his father, what a deal of gunpowder might be exploded without, in the remotest degree removing the indelible blemishes which attach to his character. Old Domin.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER

Sir: Many of my constituents have instructed me to support the proposed plan of apportioning representation with regard to white population and taxation combined; and I have reason to believe that a large majority of the people of my district concur in the desire expressed in those instructions.

It is due to myself to prevent all misconception of my official conduct. I was elected to this body with the full knowledge of my constituents that I favored reforms in the existing Constitution. I came here untrammelled by instructions; and restrained by no pledges. I am unfortunate, indeed, in this, that my opinions do not harmonize with those of my constituents; but I have disappointed no expectation, violated no engagement, betrayed no trust.

Having always believed and maintained that the nature of representative government mainly depends on the principle, that representation is only a mean whereby the deliberate will of the constiteent body is to be expressed and effectuated—no act of mine shall ever impair the principle. Had my constituents instructed me on some matter of mere expediency, or required me to perform any thing which was possible, it would have afforded me pleasure to testify with how cheerful a submission I would give effect to their opinions rather than my own. But they ask what is impossible. They require me to violate my conscience, and the sentiments of filial devotion which I owe to my country.

Believing, as I conscientiously do, that the measure I am instructed to support is hostile to free institutions, destructive of equality of right among our citizens, and introductive of a principle, that a minority on account of superior wealth, shall rule the majority, of the qualified voters of the Sate, I should be guilty of moral trea-

you against the liberty of my native land, if I allowed myself to be the instrument by which this measure was effected. In this state of mind, by executing the wishes of my constituents, I should justly subject myself to their reproaches for my baseness; and to the more insufferable reproaches of my own conscience.

One mode only remains to reconcile my duties to my constituents, to the higher and more sacred duties I owe to myself and my country. It is to resign the office which they conferred upon me, and thereby to enable my colleagues to select a successor, who, more fortunate than I am, may give effect to their wishes without violating any sentiment of private feeling or of private or public duty.

Allow me to ask that this letter may have a place on your journal. Forgive the feeling which prompts this request.—If any eye shall here after read my humble name, I wish that the same page which records my retirement from your counsels may also record the motives (mistaken, perhaps, but not unworthy,) which occasioned it.

I leave the Convention, sir, with sentiments of profound respect and veneration for the virtue and talent which ennoble and advance it.

My heart will still attend your counsels, and I shall not cease to supplicate the Almighty that he may so inspire and direct them, that Virginia may be regenerated, united, free, and happy.

I have the honor to be, your obedient serv't.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR.

JAS. MONROE, Esq.
President of the
Convention:

HALIFAX.

SATURDAY NOV. 14, 1829.

The last northern mail brought us no Richmond Enquirer—the paper, from which, we endeavor to select such incidents of the Convention, as we believe, will interest our readers—Mr. Giles on monday, says the Whig, addressed the Committee very much atlarge upon the subject of Government—after which the Convention adjourned

Gen. Taylor's Letter—We think the letter of resignation from Gen. Taylor, one of the Delegates in the Virginia Convention, from Norfolk, breathes the true spirit of of a *Representative*. This highly talented gentleman had been instructed, by his constituents, to advocate the amendment, that "in the apportionment of representation in the Legislature, regard should be had to *white population and taxation combined*," which he believed, would tend "in its practical effects, to introduce an oligarchy, fatal to the continuance of free government"—he "could not abandon the honest convictions of his mind—he *would* not violate the right of instruction—no other course, therefore, was left him, but, to resign.

Though Gen. Taylor did not study politicks in the *good old Jeffersonian school*, yet, it must be admitted, that he has adopted, and, what is better, *acts*, in accordance with, one of the most prominent principles of that school.

The Richmond Compiler of the 31st ultimo, contains an account of the sudden mental derangement of Capt. Philip Patrick of Charleston S. Carolina, who was left at Mr. Hatcher's tavern, the half-way house between Petersburg and Richmond on Tuesday night the 27th ult.—He has since recovered from his indisposition which was supposed to be caused, merely, by fatigue and has arrived in Washington City in good health.

Suicide—A young man, named Morgan the Overseer of D. Askew Esq near Pitch Landing, Hertford County, committed suicide on Friday the 6th Inst. by taking a large quantity of Laudanum & Brandy.—His friends have been unable to discover the cause which prompted him to this fatal act.—

Ship Canal.—A meeting of the Citizens of Carteret County, was held at Beaufort on the 28th October at which the following resolutions were passed:—

RESOLVED, That our Representatives from this County to the State Legislature, be requested to use their utmost exertions to obtain an Act of Incorporation at the ensuing Session, for a Company to unite the waters of Neuse River with the harbour at Beaufort, by a ship Canal.

RESOLVED, That our Representatives from this County to the State Legislature, be instructed to use their best efforts to have a resolution passed by the General Assembly, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to obtain a subscription from the United States, to aid the Company in the completion of this great National Work.

RESOLVED, That if a majority of the State Legislature prefer that the Ship Canal shall be altogether a National Work, that they instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to that effect, and pass a law designating the manner in which the land for the Canal shall be ceded;

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—From our correspondent of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, we learn that Capt. Thompson, of the Atlantic, arrived at that port, left Treppani, (Island of Scilly) on the 24th September, and informs, that there was a report in circulation, which was believed, that the British and French had taken Possession of the Forts upon the Dardanells, and that this British fleet had passed through into the Black Sea. Cap. T. after leaving Treppani, spoke a British brig from Smyrna, who confirmed the above report.

Balt. American.

COM. PORTER.—The new Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th ult. notices the arrival at that place from Mexico of Dr. Boardman, the friend and companion of Com Porter. Doctor Boadman states, in announcing the return of Com. Porter to the United States, that he (the commodore,) had received a letter from President Jackson, inviting his return to his native country, and we trust (remarks the New-Orleans paper) to roam his native element beneath the stars and stripes of his own beloved land of freedom, and to the grateful affections of his fellow countrymen. This recall of the exiled Porter is what was expected by the friends of the President: indeed, what was devoutly wished for by his fellow citizens almost to a man—the brave alone know how to treat the brave.

[From the N. E. Weekly Review.]

SUNDAY MAILS.—It is said that the effort to stop the running of the mails on the Sabbath is to be renewed at Washington next winter. We sincerely hope that it will prove abortive. We have not the least idea that those gentlemen who are bent on carrying the measure into operation, have any design of subverting the religious liberty of the Republic; but we fear that they are the dupes of their own amiable enthusiasm.

The public want their letters on the Sabbath as well as on other days. If the government has important intelligence in its possession on the first day of the week, that intelligence ought to be communicated as soon as possible to the persons interested. The government should be considered, in this matter, precisely as an individual. If any individual receives, on the Sabbath, a letter which he thinks it important that his neighbor should read immediately, he does not hesitate to send it, notwithstanding the sanctity of the day. Why should not government do the same thing? Every Sabbath, the government has the charge of letters, of almost incalculable importance to thousands and thousands of the citizens of the United States, and why should these letters be stopped?

Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Baltimore on the 2d inst and on the next evening, his nephew Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (the son of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson) was married to Miss Susan May Williams, of that city.

LUTHER.—In Dwight's recent Tour thro' Germany, it is stated that the traveller meets with an object of much interest in the town of Eisleben, viz. a dwelling very humble in its external appearance, almost as much so as that of Shakespear upon Avon, and bearing the inscription over the door,—"*This is the house in which Luther was born.*" You enter the door, you find yourself in the middle of a small school, the teacher of which very civilly accompanies you to two upper apartments, which are kept sacred to the memory of Luther. The walls are hung with pictures, ancient and grotesque, & the rooms contain chairs, tables and other decaying relics of their former possessor. A swan of full size is carved in wood, which stands erect on a table with the wings a little spread. After satisfying your curiosity, and taxing the attentive schoolmaster with various questions, you write your name with ink from Luther's inkstand, in an *Album* upheld by the wings of the swan, and, depart. The house has been purchased by the King of Prussia & is presumed to be as nearly in its primitive state as possible. No family resides in it, and it is only used for accommodating the little school.

Ral. Reg.

TIME TO MARRY.—Let a young man who wishes to live long and happy, get married at twenty to a young lady of eighteen. At these ages both sexes are most capable of lasting attachment.

Books of Love and Devotion.—Menage has this acute observation on the writings of Love & Religion:—'Books of Devotion and those of Love are alike bought. The only difference I find is, that there are more who read book of love than buy them, and there are more who buy books of devotion than read them.'

FEMALE SOCIETY.—He who speaks lightly of female society is a numskull or a knave! the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraint it lays on his vices.

MARRIED,

Near Colerain, Bertie County, on the 8th Inst. by Edw. Hardy Esq. Mr. AUGUSTUS HOLLEY to MISS MARTHA P. RAYNOR.

IN Madison County, Tenn. on the 15th. Ult. Mr. DAVID M'KNIGHT to MISS JULIANA FENNER daughter of the late Doct. Richard Fenner.

DIED,

In Nash County, on the 5th. Inst. Mrs. LOUISA MOORE consort of B. F. Moore, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 9th. Inst Doct. WILLIAM H. HUNTER.

Rev Wm. W. Hill President of the North Carolina conference of associated methodists, expects to preach in Raleigh, the 22nd and 23rd of Nov.

1st Saturday and Sunday in December, in Stantonsburg. 2nd Whitakers chapel.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION.

The Subscribers propose to put to press, immediately, a handsome Edition of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, now in session. We had proposed, and indeed, had begud, to strike a volume of the Debates, from the type set for the Enquirer—and in this way, we meant to strike off a very early, as well as very cheap impression—but, we find it impossible on trial, to combine correctness with these other advantages. Errors of the press will creep in, while a work is so rapidly executed; besides some oteer sourses of error, which are inevitable in such circumstances. We are determined, therefore, to cancel all the sheets we have printed off, to submit to that loss which we shall thus incur, in order to put forth a more correct and handsome *Edition* of the Debates.

The great importance of the various subjects which will come before one of the most distinguished and aledted bodies, that ever assembled in any country, together with the ability and eloquence of many speakers who have already given their sentiments to the world, and others who will follow, in the opinion of the Publishers, calls for such an edition as they propose to print. The execution of the work shall be such as to entitle it to the liberal patronage of the public.

We shall print it with as much rapidity as is consistent with correctness, and expect to issue it early in the month of January.—We shall sell it as cheap as we can afford it. We cannot now specify the price, as we are unable to foresee the length of the length of the session or the size of the work. We shall spare no pains to make it as correct and complete as possible, and in this respect we have every advanrage which one of the best *Reporters* in the United States and the disposition of the Members to assist it, can possibly bestow.

RITCHIE & COOK.

☞Subscribers received at this Office.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged and who receive no pension.

With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some persons in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to JAMES FAIRLEE, Esq. City Hall, New-York.

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the humbler walks of life—Officers of the Revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice: their patronage is solicited.

To the good feeling and liberality of the press towards them, the old Army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, Editors will confer one more favor (and it has much the appearance of being the last,) on a meritorious, but much injured remnant, of that army, who are about to ask of their country, not charity but justice.

NOTE:—Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns, and their present places of residence, and pay their postage.

***Printers throughout the Union are requested to publish this notice.

Selling off at Cost.

Benj. Hempsted having purchased from his brother, Josiah Hempsted, the stock of Goods he had remaining on hand, and having made a considerable addition to the same, now offers the whole at cost and charges, consisting of a large assortment of English, West India, and American goods, too numerous to particularize. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

W. H. CROSSMAN, Agent.

New Cheap Store,

HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

HAVE opened in the store opposite Messrs Hawkins and Harris, an elegant assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, and of the latest style. And also an extensive assortment of

SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY, GLASS, GROCERIES &c.

And will continue to receive fresh supplies, throughout the season; all of which, will be sold low for CASH or barter'd for produce.

N. B. The subscribers invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, as the whole of their GOODS were purchased for (CASH,) the prices they will be offered at cannot fail to please!!!!

H. S. HAYNES, & Co.

Halifax Nov 11, 1829. tf—38

CIRCUS.

MR. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Halifax and its vicinity, that he will give a few performances to commence on Monday evening the 16th instant, when he hopes he shall be able to satisfy those who may favour him with a call—Having been at the expense of engaging some of the first performers in this country, he wishes to merit the same patronage, which the citizens of this place so kindly bestowed upon his efforts when here before.

Good order will be observed—Performances will be different on each evening.

Nov. 5, 1829. 37

Postponement of Sales.

THE sales of the Lands, the Houses and Lots in the town of Halifax and other property belonging to LEMUEL LONG, heretofore advertised to be sold by virtue of Deeds of Trust on the 2nd 3rd and 4th days of November, are postponed as follows, viz:

On the 19th inst. in the town of Halifax, will be sold a parcel of valuable

RACE HORSES.

Terms of sale made known on the day

And on Tuesday the 24th inst (on the premises.)

The Lots and appurtenances

in the town of Halifax now held by Mrs Mary Stith. Also on the same day

LOTS, &C.

formerly in the occupancy of Messrs

A. A. B. STITH, & Co.

and on the same day the

LAND & APPURTENANGES

whereon the said Lemuel Long at present resides, with other property.

Also on the 25th inst will be sold

ALL THE LAND

belonging to said Long lying between the Quankies and on the same day his Chantilia plantation.

The sales will be on the premises, and terms made known on the days of sale.

BY TRUSTEES.

Nov. 2, 1829. 37—

NOTICE.

ALL persons in the town and county of Halifax who are indebted to Josiah Hempsted, jr. or Benjamin Hempsted, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands to exhibit the same for settlement, to

W. H. CROSSMAN, Agent.

Halifax, Oct. 23d. 36—

For Sale,

A good 40 Saw COTTON GIN. Apply to

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Oct. 27th. 34—

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, at this Office, two or three well dressed Buck-skins.

BLANKS

Neatly executed at this Office.

JOHN M. WHITE AND SAML. WESTON,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

JOHN M. WHITE, (late of Petersburg, Va.) has removed to Norfolk, and in connection with Samuel Weston, will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION and GROCERY BUSINESS.

They respectfully offer their services to the Merchants and Planters of this section of the country, as also, to those of the state of North Carolina, in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of any GOODS or MERCHANDIZE, and of the products of the Farmers and Planters, and from a thorough acquaintance with the various kinds of produce, particularly COTTON and TOBACCO acquired by the elder of the firm—they are confident of affording entire satisfaction to those who shall favour them with their business.

The following articles comprise a part of those in STORE, viz:

5 hds W. I. Rum
5 Pipes Bordeau Brandy,
2 do Holland Gin,
10 hds N. E. Rum [illegible] of,
25 do Baltimore W[illegible]
50 bls do
15 do Rye do—4th proof—4 years old
25 do Baltimore Gin,
20 do Philadelphia do
25 do N E Rum
50 do Cordials, assorted,
15 qr Casks Sweet M[illegible] Wine,
5 do Madeira do
11 hds St Croix Sugar 1st and 2d quality.
20 do N Orleans do [illegible] do.
2000 do Lf Sugar, [illegible] do.
50 bgs Coffee—part Java
Gun Powder,
Imperial, Hyson,
Young Hyson, &
Souchong. } TEAS.
All in various sized packages of superior quality
25 bxs Convers Troy Candles, first quality,
25 do do do do, second quality,
25 do Spermacetti do
25 do Soap, various qualities,
100 do Windsor Shaving Soap.
15 do Mustard, in qr & hf lb bottles,
5 do Superior Chewing Tobacco, in 1 lb lumps.
25 do Mitters Cut [illegible]
50 do Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.
25 do Chocolate, [illegible] & 3
25 casks Cheese,
50 bls Mackerill, N[illegible] & 3
15 half do do
20,000 Spanish Segars in half and qr. boxes,
10,000 do do inferior quality.
Bags pepper,
do Pimento,
do. Ginger,
Kegs Nutmegs,
do. Fig blue,
do. Salt Petre,
do. Indigo and Starch,
do. Butter and Lard,
3 tiers Rice,
160 Dimijohns
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
27 do Writing do
60 Kegs Nails of 100 lbs each, assorted sizes,
10 doz Spades and Shovels,
10 do Wire Sifters,
10 do. boxes Axes,
5 do Patent Coffee Mills,
55 do Bed Cords and Leading Lines.
900 Straw Tumblers
10 doz common qt Decanters,
15 do do pint do
150 pieces Cotton Bagging, 42 inches
10,000 lbs Bale Rope,
5,000 lbs Twine
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bls F[illegible]
150 do Superfine [illegible]
5 tons Country [illegible]
5 do Swedes [illegible]
5 do Bl[illegible]
5 do Castings composed of
Ovens,
Pots,
Spiders
Cane Kettles,
And-Irons
Flat-Irons
25 bu[illegible] Rods,
5 do [illegible]
5 tons [illegible] Moulds,
15,000 lbs Bar Lead,
2 tons Patent Shot
50 kegs Powder F. FF. FFF.
With sundry other articles and further supplies daily expected.

JOHN M. WHITE &
SAML. WESTON.

Norfolk, Oct 1829. 36—6m

POETRY.

INTERROGATIONS AND RESPONSES.

Say, Holy Father, what is hope?
A deep imagining of future bliss
In other worlds—
Unknown, alas! in this,

And what is joy?
The gilded cup from which we drink
The poisoned draught—
A straw we catch at as we sink.

And what is peace?
A phantom of the poet's brain;
A thing of Heaven alone—
On earth 'tis sought in vain.

Then what is life?—A scene of sorrow;
For tho' a bright gleam lights to day,
Yet, on the morrow,
Where is its brightness?—fled away!

This world seems bright
As the sun-beam on the frozen rill;
But in its stream
The warmest heart will chill.

THE GRAVE OF THE SUICIDE.

The Minstrel strayed at sunset hour
O'er flow'ry meads,—from vale to bower;
He lightly touched his harp, and sung
Of golden days long past and gone.

The strain was sweet and floated wide,
Borne on the gale that softly sighed;
But whence that wild discordant shriek
From some lone bosom sad and weak?

The Minstrel paused, and wondering stood,
A moment fixed in silent mood;—
Another shriek more loud and shrill,
Rung through the air, so calm and still—

Lo! near the spot, all sad alone
A female knelt—a rough, rude stone
Sustained her fair yet drooping head
Which seemed to sorrow o'er the dead.

"Lady! why weep you thus for him
Beneath that green sod slumbering,
Knowest thou not that deep within
That grave is buried darkest sin.

"Then mourn not sadly there,
Nor blanch thy cheek so white and fair;
Arise! my harp will make a strain
More fit for thee than sorrow's wail'—

"Hold! Minstrel, hold' thou knowest not
How dear to me this lonely spot;
That song of thine thrilled thro' my brain,
And maddened all my soul with pain.—

'Wake not thy harp; beneath this stone,
However rude—there moulders one,
Whose dust to me more sacred is
Than all of earthly joy and bliss.

"Then go thy way—I will not leave
Till morning's dawn this hallowed grave;
Each long dark night' twill be my bed,
And heaven's blue stary arch, my shed."

THE FIRST AND LAST SACRIFICE.

Another in the series of compositions under the captivating title of First and Last has been received. The scene of the narrative is laid in this countr , and its subject is found in the romantic characteristics of the native tribes. The writer represents himself as having left New-Orleans in the latter part of May, for an overland journey to Savannah, induced chiefly by a wish to satisfy his curiosity as to the manners and customs of savage life. On the twelfth night of his journey, he encamped, alone, near the margin of a deep glen, known by the name of Murder Creek,* which fearful appellation it received from having been the scene of a tragical event in former times, when thirty persons there fell beneath the tomahawk of the savages. Here, in the night, he encounters a well armed Indian, by whom he is taken prisoner, and conveyed to his cabin, in a remote and secret part of the forest. The walls of the wigwam were decorated with weapons and the trophies of its occupant, and among them the captive shuddered to behold the scalps of not less than fifteen victims.

"Sit!" exclaimed the Indian, pointing to the bed of buffalo and wild deer skins in one corner of the cabin. I did so; while he, with the same stern silence which he had all along maintained, spread before me some milk, various preparations of Indian corn, wild venison, and softke; the last, a not unpalatable dish, being made of the flour of Indian corn, gathered while green, mixed with honey and water. He seated himself by my side, and partook of the meal. I too ate, and with a relish, after my morning's ride, in spite of many uneasy reflections which I could not repress. These reflections, indeed, were gradually becoming so painful, that I was on the point of demanding from my host an explana- of his motives for bringing me here, when he addressed me. I knew it was a point of Indian politeness not to interrupt a person who is speaking, and I was careful to avoid any breach of decorum.

"You are a white man—I found you sleeping—you were armed—I made you defenceles, and then offered you the pipe of peace.

"A white man found MY FATHER defenceless and asleep, and shot him as he slept. I was in my mother's womb; but the blood of my father was gathered, and before the milk of her bosom was on my lips, they were made red with his blood, that I might taste the food of revenge before the food of life.

"The first word I lisped, was REVENGE! The first passion I knew, WAS HATRED OF A WHITE MAN! The first time I knelt to the Great Spirit, it was on my father's grave, to pray he would not send for me till I had clothed myself in a robe of blood, to greet my father in the Spirit Country.—My prayer was heard. My oath has been kept.

"I grew a man, and adopted myself into the Panter Family by marriage. In my cabin, which was on the banks of the Ontario, the Lake of a Thousand Islands, I numbered three generations, My mother lived—children were born to me—we were one family.

"Did I forget my oath? No. Did I forget the end for which I lived? Never. The day that saw my first born in its mother's arms, saw my first sacrifice to my father's spirit—a white man dead at my feet. Three moons after, another;—and in that third moon—a third. There," pointing to the scalps, "there hang the proofs that I do not say the thing which is not.

"Four snows passed, and I returned one evening from hunting, when I found my cabin burnt down. My mother alone sat weeping and lamenting among the ruins. I could not separate the bones of my children and my wife from the common heap of blackened ashes, which marked the spot where my home had stood when I went forth in the morning. I did not weep. Bt I comforted my mother all that night, and when the sun arose, I said, 'Let us to the wilderness! We, are now the last of our race. We are alone, and the desert offers its solitudes for such!'

"I left forever the Lake of a Thousand Islands, carrying with me only a handful of the ashes with which was mingled the dust of my children and my wife. In my progress hither, I visited the great warrior, Tecumseh. He was then about to depart from the borders of Canada, upon a journey of a thousand miles, to invite the Lower Creeks to take up the hatchet in defence of the British, against the Americans and Upper Creeks. I joined him. I was his companion. I sat with him in the assembly of the great council when, by the power of his talk, he obtained a solemn declaration they would take up the hatchet at his call. And they did; and I fought by his side when they did. His enemies were the Americans: mine were the WHITES; and my revenge slaked its thirst in their blood, with the same refreshing sense that I think of the sparkling waters of the spring, without asking its name. Seven of the scalps you see belonged to those who fell beneath my tomahawk; but my arrows flew thick besides; nor was my gun levelled in vain.

"When the Warrior perished, the hope perished with him of the gathering of the Indian nations in some spot where the white people would not follow, and where we might live as our fathers had done. Tecumseh fell. I left my brethren, and I built my cabin in the woods.

"It was in the season of the green corn, when the thank-offering is made to the Great Spirit, that a white man came to my door. Ho had lost his path, and the sun was going down. My mother shook, for the fear of death was upon her.—She spoke to me. Her words were like the hurricane that sweeps through the forest, and opens for itself a way among the hills. The stranger was the same that had found my father defenceless and asleep, and who shot him as he slept.—Come with me, and learn the rest."

The Indian arose, went forth, and entered the forest; I followed, utterly incapable of saying a word. There was something so strange and overpowering in what I had seen and heard, so obscure and exciting in what I might still have to see and hear; it was so impossible for me to enter into the dark feelings of revenge that had been avowed, or to applaud the murderous spirit in which they had been appeased by this unrelenting savage; while to rebuke either must obviously have been at once hazardous and unavailing, that I could only mediate fearfully and silently upon the whole.

The course he now took was indicated by no path, but lay through thick underwood, and among tangled bushes; while overhead the gigantic plane and maple trees, the lofty cedar, and the many different species of oak, formed a verdant roof impervious to the rain which was falling in torrents. The fragrance of the woods was delicious, and the notes of innumerable birds, the cooing of doves, with the incessant gambols of the squirrel, leaping from bough to bough in every direction, soothed and delighted me, in spite of the feelings with which I was oppressed. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the cabin, I observed a small stage, constructed between four trees standing near each other, and not more than four or five feet from the ground. On this stage I saw a human figure extended, which, as I afterwards discovered, was the body of the Indian's mother. By her side was a red earthen vessel or pitcher: containing the bones of his father, and that "handful of ashes" which he had brought with him from the shores of Lake Ontario, under the impulse of a sentiment so well known to exist among the Indian tribes,—the desire of mingling their own dust, in death, with that of their fathers and their kindred. I noticed, however, that my guide passed this simple silvan sepulchre, without once turning his eyes towards it.

We continued our progress through the forest, and I soon begun to perceive we were ascending a rising ground, though the dense foliage which hemmed us in on every side prevented me from distinguishing the height or the extent of the acclivity. Presently, I heard the loud din and roar of waters; and we had proceeded in the direction of the sound, whose increasing noise indicated our gradual approximation to it, for rather more than half a mile, when the Indian stopped, and I found myself all at once on the brink of a tremendous whirlpool. I looked down from a height of nearly two hundred feet into the deep ravine below, through which the vexed stream bellowed, and whirled till it escaped through another chasm, and plunged into the recesses of the wood. It was an awful moment! The profound gloom of the place—the uproar of the eddying vortex beneath—the dark and rugged abyss which yawned before me, where huge trunks of trees might be seen, tossing and writhing about like things of life, tormented by the angry spirit of the waters—the unknown purpose of the being who had brought me hither, and who stood by my side in sullen silence, prophetic, to my mind, of a thousand horrible imaginings,—formed altogether a combination of circumstances that might have summoned fear into a bolder heart than mine was at that instant. At length the Indian spoke:—

"Do you mark that cedar, shooting out midway from the rock? Hither I brought the white man who doomed me to be born upon a father's grave. I said to him, 'You slew my father!' He shook, as my mother had done; for the fear of death was then upon him. 'My father's blood hath left a stain upon you which must be washed out in these dark waters.' He would have fled to the woods, like a wounded panther; but I grasped him thus, (winding his sinewy arm tightly round me) and cried, 'Come with me to the Spirit World, and hear me tell my father how I have clothed myself, as with a robe, in the blood of white men, to revenge his death. Come and see him smile upon me; when I point to the blood of his slayer!"

"How he shrieked as I sprung with him into the abyss! He rolled from me, and I heard the plunge of his body into the roaring gulf below; but the Great Spirit spread forth that cedar, to catch me in my own descent, for I lay in its green arms, as the young bird in its sheltered nest.—Why was I preserved? Why was I kept from my father? I could not go to him. The branches clung to me; and from the depths of the forest the e came a voice on the wind, saying, 'Return!' I planted my foot on the rock; at one bound I clutched yon topmost bough; I swung myself on that jutting crag, and reached the spot where now I stand."

As he spoke these words, he quitted his hold of me, to my infinite relief. We were so near the edge of the precipice, and his manner was so energetic, I might almost say convulsed, from the recollection of his consummating act of revenge, that I felt no small alarm lest an accidental movement should precipitate us both into the frightful chasm, independently of a very uncomfortable misgiving as to what his real intentions might be, while holding me so firmly. In what a situation was I actually placed! In such a spot, and with a being whose motives I was not only still unable to fathom, but whose wild caprice perhaps might urge him to—I knew not what—if I spoke one unguarded word. After a short pause, however, I ventured to address him; but, while I cautiously gave expression to an opinion, from which, if confirmed, I looked to extract consolation for myself, I took especial care to shape what I said as much to his taste as I could possibly make it.

"And thus the oath of your childhood was satisfied. You had not only revenged your father's death upon the race of white men, but you had offered up his murderer as a last sacrifice, to his memory, and your own vengeance."

"A last sacrifice!" he exclaimed, his features brightened with exultation. "Why was I bid to return, if the great purpose for which I had lived was completed? In my cabin, I can count five scalps of white men struck by this arm since the murderer sunk beneath these waters. But," he continued, with a stern solemnity of manner, "this day sees the last. I have lived; long enough, else ——" and he fixed his eyes steadfastly upon me, "you had not lived to hear me say so. I tracked you, last night, from the going down of the sun. Twice my gun was levelled; twice I drew my arrow's head to its point; once my hatchet glittered in the moon. But my arm failed me, and there was a sadness over my spirits. I watched you as you slept. Not even the thought that so my father slept, could make me strike. I left you; and in the deep forest cast myself to the earth, to ask the Great Spirit what he would have me do, if it was to be that I could not shed your blood. A voice, like that which said 'Return,' came again upon the wind. I heard it—I obeyed it. Follow, and behold my last sacrifice."

[The Indian turned from the spot, and, before the eyes of the unwilling spectator, consummated his purpose, by an act of self immolation among the remains of his kindred.]

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*The reader may spare himself the trouble of searching for his place.

The following humorous article we copy from the Dramatic Mirror, a spirited little theatrical paper published in this city. It is one of the best things of its kind that we have seen for many days, though evidently based on the old and familiar story of "Monsieur Tonson." The fact that there are five or six respectable individuals of the name of JONES attached to the Tremont company is known to all who take an interest in matters connected with the drama. The article will explain the rest. [Bos. Gaz.

"MR. JONES."

I was considerably amused the other evening at the theatre. It was a night when all the Joneses had a finger in the dramatic pie. A French gentleman, with frizzled hair and white kid gloves who sat in the same box, appeared to take an intense interest in the performances. Being a stranger he addressed himself to me several times. He was wonderfully delighted with the versatile talents of "Mr Jones." "By gar," said he, "he is de wonder of de world."

First, the gorgeous Turkish pavilion of Jones No. 1, excited his admiration. He inquired the name of the artist. It is "Mr. Jones." "By gar, he is von grand painter. Mr. Chone he is called. He is a great man? I will write down his name."

Presently Mr. Jones No. 2 made his appearance in tasteful costume and sung "March to the battle field." The French gentleman was in extacies. "Share, that is a fine singer. He appears like Napoleon before the imperial guard, What is his name?" It is "Mr Jones, "Monsieur Chone?" he replied with extreme surprise, "by gar! he is a great man—he paint, he sing—I write down his name again."

Not long afterwards Mr. Jones No. 3 appeared on the tapis as Gobble. The gusto with which he fed and licked his lips attracted his attention. "There is one grand acteur. Who is he." "That is Mr. Jones," The Frenchman stared with doubt and amazement. "Monsieur Chone come again! By gar he is every body; he paint he sing, he eat like one cat without choking! By gar I am surprise! I will write down his name once more."

In the course of the piece, which was Paris and London, the Frenchman was interested in another character. A young exquisite held back his head, shut his eyes and flirted a white hankerchief, with all the grace of Brummell. It was the character of Froth. "Sare, I trouble you; but who is that acteur, who lisps like one sucking pig?" "It is Mr. Jones."—"Monsieur Chone ! ! ! All the world is Monsieur Chone! By gar! he is every body! I hope, Sare, you no impose on me. By gar! my head is turned! Monsieur Chone again! but I will put down his name!"

Soon after, he asked another gentleman sitting near, the name of an actor, more youthful than any of the others, who appeared to give promise of some comic merit. It was Jones No. 5. "Who is that, Sare, if I not trouble you?" "It is Mr. Jones," was the reply. The Frenchman jumped from his seat. "By gar! all the acteur in this house is Mr. Chone! He play every thing. He sing' he paint, he eat, he vapour, he scamper—by gar, he is every body, and every body is him. I will ask his name no more. All the gentlemen are Mr. Chone. Monsieur Tonson is come again ! ! I will lo k no more, but at the lady. I have wrote down nothing in my book but Monsieur Chone!"

Presently, Mrs. Sally Trott, the cook, arrested his notice, and looking carefully around, to see if no one observed him, he enquired the name of the actress. "It is Jones," was the reply. The poor French gentleman lost all patience He loooked fiercely in the face of his informant, uttered a passionate "tam," and slammed out of the box. "By gar," said he, "I will have no more of Monsieur Chone. He has got in my head, and I shall get him out nevare."

ANECDOTE.—A worthy Clergyman in the country, caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accomodation of his neighborhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by, whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to have been. As he passed he accosted the clergyman thus—"Well doctor, for all your pains I take it this is not the road to heaven." True," replied he, "for if it had been I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here."

HYPERBOLE.—A Vermont horse jockey, boasting the other day of the speed of his horse, gravely asserted that he could "trot seventeen miles an hour!" "Seventeen miles an hour!" says a bystander, "I guess that's a thumper." "My dear fellow," replied he of the Green Mountain, "seventeen miles is no great for the creature now; for when he was but two years old, the lightning killed the old mare, and chased the colt all round the pasture, without getting within ten rods of him."

I feel quite unwell, and will take a little brandy and water, said a member of a temperance society who had promised to use no ardent spirits unless he was sick. "I am very unwell, my dear, hand me a little more brandy." "Here is the brandy, (says the wife,) but I wish the society farther, for you have not had a well day since you joined it.',

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Is your father a catholic said one to an Irish lad. No, answered Pat, he is a—*shoemaker*.